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To Republican Editors. The summer meeting of the Indiana Re publican Editorial Association will be held at Lafayette, and every member is urged to attend this important meeting. The meeting for business will open at 8 p. m. Thursday, July 30. Important subjects of vital interest to the press will be briefly discussed and acted upon. A second business meeting will be held on Friday morning aboard the steamer on Lake Erie. The citizens of Lafayette have provided excellent entertainment for the afternoon and evening of Thursday. Apply for transportation from your nearest connecting points with the following roads, to Lafayette, to the general passenger agents of the Monon, the L. E. & W., the Wabash and the Bi Four railroads. The party will leave Lafayette in Wagner palace sleepers for Toledo at midnight, arriving in Toledo at 8:55 a. m. Friday, via the Clover Leaf route. Steamer will await there for Put-in Bay. Toledo citizens will entertain the party in the evening, and all who desire can reach home Saturday night. Transportation will be furnished at Lafayette for the lake trip, and the expense will be very small. Much preparation has been made for this trip, and every member who can should take advantage of this outing. Do not fail to notify the secretary not later than Monday of your intentions in the matter, so that carriages, cars, etc., can be provided. One member and one member of his family is allowed transportation. Come and be with

Salem, Ind., July 26. Mr. Bryan has so many nominations that he doesn't know what to do.

When the industries of the country once more get on their feet, money will go into irculation, and not before

J. A. KEMP, Secretary.

That silver mine owners and silver stock obbers may realize fortunes shall nearly a million pensioners be robbed of \$70,000,000

Tom Watson seems to know definitely where he is "at." Having been nominated to the vice presidency, he proposes to stay.

The emblem which the Bryanites have chosen, the field daisy, is regarded as most appropriate in the East, where farmers call it the "white curse.

Senator Voorhees is something of a politician himself, and will show Mr. Matthews that he is not the kind of a man to be krocked over the barbed wire fence by an

amateur scorcher There must be a demand for labor before

of going to a silver basis is a menace. The convention of sound-money Demoa candidate from Indiana if an eligible one could be found. Perhaps Governor Mat-

thews now regrets that he flopped to the

rowed the phrase: "You must not press that crown of thorns upon the brow of labor" from Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, who made use of it in the House in 1894, when protesting against the Wilson

It is an historical fact that the Democrats of Jackson's time put the country on a gold basis when they changed the ratio to 16 to 1 and that the Democrats in Congress in 1853 confirmed the work of their predecessors when they demonetized subsidiary silver

If the farmers in other counties of the State are as level-headed on the currency estion as those are in Marion who have been interviewed by Journal reporters they have been greatly slandered by the frequent assertion that as a body they favor

The Populists who are about to hold a State convention in this city are reminded that word comes from Mr. Bryan's home that he will ignore the Populist platform and may not find time to thank the convention for its nomination. He will do what Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, thinks the best policy.

Many ministers throughout the country are departing from their custom not to discuss political subjects in the pulpit and are preaching against the free-silver doctrine. They recognize the fact that the interests at stake are those of the country and not of a party, and that a duty devolves upon them as citizens to warn their hearers of the danger that confronts them.

The pension agent gives notice that make the payments for the quarter that previously. This, he says, is due to the fact that no appropriation was made for extra clerk hire, and that the eight-hour law is now enforced. A really potential official would arrange for ten or eleven hours' service during the pay period by reducing the urs before and after so as to make an average of eight hours. The only thing the sioner can do is to wait patiently.

Those who read the abstract of the report Mahed yesterday, will find that it is a

THE DAILY JOURNAL has been sunk than any other in the country. In fact, there are few roads in which the running expenses and the interest on

TWO CASES OF DEMONETIZATION.

The first act of demonetization was that of Feb. 21, 1853, and it consisted in ducing the weight of the half dollar and the subsidiary silver coins and limiting the legal tender thereof to five dollars. Prevlously the subsidiary coin had been full legal tender. The reason assigned for the action was that the silver coins were worth more as bullion than as money, and consequently would not remain in circulation, reason for depriving such coins of the unlimited legal tender they had always had. In the debate on the measure in the House

Another objection urged against this proposed change is that it gives us a standard of gold only. * * What advantage is be obtained by a standard of the two metals, which is not as well, if not much better, attained by a single standard. I am unable to perceive; while there are very great disadvantages resulting from it, as the experience of every nation which has attempted to maintain it has proved Indeed, it is utterly impossible that you should long at a time maintain a doustandard. . . Gentlemen talk about a double standard of gold and silver as a thing that exists and that we propose to change. We have had but a sinle standard for the last three or four years. That has been, and now is, gold. We propose to let it remain so, and to adapt sil-

the Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana

ver to it, to regulate it by it. Mr. Dunham was a Democrat, and with and voting with him as Democrats hart, John L. Robinson, Thomas A. Hendricks, Willis A. Gorman, John C. Davis, Daniel Mace and Graham N. Fitch. The Congress was Democratic.

The second act of demonetization was passed Feb. 21, 1857. From time to time Congress had made certain foreign coins legal tender. At first these acts were limitetd as to years, but the act of 1834 conact of a Democratic Congress demonetized it regardless of consequences

These, and especially the first, are the wo great crimes against silver, if demonepassed under the conviction that it would establish gold as standard and accommodate silver to it. There being no silver dollars in circulation, the act of February, 1853, practically deprived silver of full mon ey power. It was done upon the assumption that silver would never become more

These two instances are respectfully who are opposed to placing the United States in the list of nations which includes India, China, Japan and Mexico.

MONEY AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

buy things with." There have been better definitions given and many worse ones. It the thousand articles which are necessary to satisfy the wants of civilized beings, and desired to exchange his commodity the wheat desires may not want wheat, or meat which the butcher is anxious to ex-It has been shown that Mr. Bryan bor- | change for bread. But under ordinary need bread, meat, shoes, etc., even if the man who has one of these articles does not desire the one commodity or the other As peoples have risen in the scale of civlization and the wants and desires of the methods of exchange have been devised and improved. Barter through middlemen was an early method of exchange. The trader exchanged his stock of store goods for the staples of the country, which he took to the market and disposed of to pay for his merchandise. In the early days of Indiana that was the system, but the dollar was always the measure of value. The merchant took hogs and wheat at a given number of cents per pound or bushel, and his store goods were charged

> As the country was developed, and diversified industries employing many men planted, the barter system was found cumbersome and generally unsatisfactory. A manufacturing company might pay employes in general merchandise if their wants were few, but with good wages their wants have become so numerous that no one retailing establishment could supply the demand. Besides, there being no opportunity for competition in trade under such a system, employes came to be charged more than a fair market price for merchandise. The next move ment was to secure the payment of all Its advantage is that it is a convenient cause, first, it can be readily exchanged for any commedity, and, second, because of its divisibility. If money consisted of five-dollar notes or pieces it would be less desirable because it would not be a convenient medium of exchange in the retail cent pieces, dimes, etc., it can be ex-

There is a very generally and equally the prices are concerned, a redundancy of of the interstate railway commission, pub- irredeemable paper will enhance prices. It

always make a demand for all the merchandise that can be produced. As a rule, save their earnings in money and invest it in building and loan stocks, life insurpolicies, or deposit it in savings banks. Many persons, because their propand goods. Labor puts the money into circulation by supplying its needs, business becomes active, and there is a demand for equal to the volume of supply, good prices the reason for demonetization was given by are the natural result. If the supply is in excess of the demand, all the real money man will exchange money for that for which he sees that there is no demand.

NAMING THE BABY.

Boy bables are now being named after McKinley. This fancy entertained by so many parents of naming their children after the reigning political celebrity renders it possible to make a close estimate the century are the George Washingtons order prefixed to the patronymics Smith Jones, Brown and the like. Some whose fame is not dependent on mere political fortune, like Washington and Jefferson, but is lasting, have their names perpetuated in ent; so that they are not to be accepted as most part it is fairly safe to figure that the Fillmore Joneses and the Franklin Pierce Smiths were born early in the presidential term of their namesakes or during the campaign preceding, when enthusiasm for

The names of favorite characters in ficsad fate from bestowing the name on their own offspring. Many and many are the "Capitolas" who get their names from the heroine of a thrilling tale by Mrs. Southworth, which had a great run-well, let us not say just how many years ago lest som ephemeral favorite in public life or fletion.

his letter withdrawing as a Democratic the dangerous error of the money resolution I find it impossible to reconcile my-

I can think of no class of our people, from the day laborer to the capialist, who will not suffer disastrously by the delusion that inflation brings prosperity. I cannot believe that men in their scher senses, men not driven by financial stress and disappointment, would depart, as is proposed, from the only solid basis on which the world as one great family must do business.

bart. The Baltimore Sun comments edimarking on his high standing as a Demowould drive him outside of the regular Democratic party lines," the Sun says:

Mr. Barton and other Democrats who vote for the Republican nominees this year will lose none of their Democracy by doing so. As far as the financial issue is concerned, the Republican platform is far more Democratic than that adopted at Chicago. The protection plank is an unpleasant one for a Democrat to have to accept, but a high-tariff law can be repealed and the in ury wrought by it is not irreparable. But it may take a very long time to recover from the disastrous effects of the triumph of free silver, even if its reign should last but a year or two. Therefore, in voting for Mc-Cinley, Mr. Barton and other Democrats ike him are voting for what they believe the best interests of the people of the United Sta /s." They are also voting sound Democratic doctrines as far as the money question is concerned.

The Chicago Journal in noticing the opening of the Republican "Bureau of Publicity and Promotion" in that city says: It is evident from the preliminary arrangements that the McKinley campaign will in several respects be a unique one. Mr. Heath's department has already been flooded with suggestions, and many of them, while quite novel, are fooked upon with favor and will probably be adopted. One which is in favor is to run a camaign on the Salvation Army principle Bands or companies of orators, musicians and singers will be sent through the country in tally-hos, wagonettes, wagons, prairie schooners and vehicles of other kinds, They will be equipped with barrel organs,

brass bands and other musical organiza-At every hamlet, village and country seat these wagon loads of Republican workers will halt and preach the doctrines of the G. O. P. The soul-stirring addresses on the tariff, protection and sound money will be interspersed with music from the bands organs and orchestras, and these again will "spelled" by topical songs suitable to the day and occasion from picked quartets, quintets and all sorts of combinations of vocal artists. To sum the matter up, in the words of one of the gentlemen in charge at headquarters, this branch of the campaign will be a sort of continuous

variety show. If the Republican national managers are really contemplating such a campaign as this the Journal would offer as its urgen advice "Don't!" If such a campaign was is not the year for it. This year the people do not want it interspersed with any raree money which such a campaign as that is a mistake, however, to assume that a would cost would infinitely better be used ranch of business in which more money large volume of money in a country will for the dissemination of sound money lit-

erature and promoting a schoolhouse campaign in the doubtful and pivotal States,

A few days ago the Journal called atten-Cleveland, Ohio, that the free silver agitation had cost that city \$15,000 in the sale to come in. A dispatch in the Journal of Saturday stated that the Treasurer of Clay county, Indiana, was unable to sell \$91,000 of county bonds, issued for the construction of gravel roads, because they were not made payable in gold. To the same effect, is the following from Holden,

A short time since the town voted a conded indebtedness of \$12,000 to establish a system of electric lights. The papers were made out, and, as the town was absolutely free from debt and its business men for the most part wealthy, it was thought that they would soon have a good light plant, but all efforts to float the bonds failed The brokers absolutely refused to touch them unless made payable in gold. A public meeting was held to discuss the matter. and after consulting legal authorities the city decided to wait until after the presidential election before placing their bonds on the market.

The storm is gathering, and the trouble has begun sooner than the Journal anticipated. It is probable that no more municipal bonds of any kind can be negotiated this summer, unless they are made payable in gold. Thus the public works and public interests intended to be promoted by loans will have to suffer on account of a movement that aims at the partial repudiation of all debts, public and private.

A few days ago it was announced that the New York banks were about to make The announcement caught the Conrad Jordan, Assistant Treasurer:

Dear Sir-I have been an adopted citizen of this country for nearly fifteen years. came from Ireland here. The country has been good to me, as it is the friend of every laboring man. Its institutions and its freedom I love. It is imperiled, as I think, now by a class of men who could ruin its credit and reduce the dollar in which my wages are paid to nearly 50 cents if they had their way. Since this agitation of the currency question has begun it has scared a great many people, but all I have I owe to my country. Therefore I desire to show my confidence in the government and in the good people of this country by depositing in the subtreasury all of my savings which I have accumulated amounting to \$820 in gold, during the fifteen years I have been here, to sustain the credit of the government during this perilous time. While the government issues all kinds of currency, silver notes, treasury notes, I know that the bullion in the silver is worth about 53 cents, and I also know that by keeping the reserve of gold in the treasury the government will be enabled to maintain all the dollars it issues at par with gold. I therefore desire to make this offering to the treasury, and thereby show my appreciation of the government so free and so beneficent to me.

This act of an Irish-American wage native-born Americans who are clamoring for free silver and repudiation.

If the Populists who believe in the pecupromised a few subordinate offices if they can carry the convention. Some of these Populists have been Republicans, who yet which they left. When it is proposed to racy that a few leaders may be rewarded for what may be called treachery, the Populists who have been Republicans, finding themselves without a party, will be more likely to vote the ticket headed by James A. Mount.

The Atlanta Constitution discourses of bill to give the government revenues equal to its expenditures, and which has in its power to magnify the financial difficulties of the government, even to creating a panic for the single purpose of enriching its members by robbing the millions of money savers of the country. No one can accuse the silver-mine jobbing trust of anything which can be mistaken for patriotism

Scores of reports from the most reliable sources, received during the past week, has been greatly exaggerated. There are several counties-a half-dozen-in which it has made some headway, but in these there is reason to believe that it is waning The reports in yesterday's Journal show that there is practically no silver sentiment among Republican farmers in this vicinity. These reports are confirmed by the canvasses of precinct committees. The prospects of the Republicans in Marion county have not been so bright for years as

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Immutable Law.

"There is no such thing as perfection in this world," said the philosopher. "Right," assented the Colonel, "Even whisky has to be nigh fifty pubsent watah."

The Man Who Walks. Wheeler-I called him all the names could think of, but there was no fight in Walker-Why didn't you call him a

Very Good Cause.

"I wouldn't be so downcast," said the

lady whose great heart went out in sympathy for Dismal Dawson. "How can a guy help bein' downcast," said Mr. Dawson, "when bout everybody he meets t'runs him down?"

Natural Deduction. "Now," said the earnest apostle, "if man took a silver dollar and melted it, he would only have 53 cents' worth of silver. What do you think of that?" "Well," said the man who had been chewing a straw and looking puzzled, "'znear's

I can make it out, he would be a durn The Roentgen rays of light find no difficulty in penetrating the flesh which Hamlet thought was too, too solid and which we have all believed to be a barrier to sight,

make the skeleton visible, so that a portrait of a man taken after this method. though not comely, has a suggestion of coolness and confort most pleasing to the eye in July weather. The sight of it suggests the possibility that science, having gone so far, may yet devise a way whereby Sidney Smith's ideal of summer comfort may come true. If we cannot actually take off our flesh and sit in our bones it may be that some means will be devised by which the air, as well as the light, may enter our beings and play around our framework. If skin and muscle and tendon are as nothing to X rays, why is it not possible that gentle breezes may yet percolate through them and cool our overheated blood? It

Semehow or other the public seems to be on the side of the objecting parent, rather than in favor of love's young dream, in the Vanderbilt case. The love of a sickly boy for a woman much older than himself does not satisfy the average taste for ro-

s a summer theory worth considering.

THE OUTCOME AT ST. LOUIS.

That pleasant little scheme to have Watson withdraw in favor of Sewall on the Mr. Watson has spent too much time in Washington to look with favor upon the investment in gold bricks .- Chicago Chroni-

Truly it is a humiliating and disgusting spectacle to real Democrats, who will turn from it all the firmer in their resolution to stand stanch to the doctrines of Democracy, let its name be prostituted as it may the enemies of those doctrines.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) The follies and villainies of Populism are championed to-day by a larger aggregation

of elements than were ever before bander together in any bad cause in this country, but it is fighting against order, progress, civilization and consequently will be crushed .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) Bryan and the political speculators behind him have sacrificed the Democracy in the effort to get power, and the only question now is if the Democracy are willing to sacrifice themselves and their money to help their betrayers? They will not do it Mr. William Jennings Bryan!-New York Sun (Dem.)

Out of the hurly-burly of the Populist ticket, attracted by the invitation of the coin on demand. Chicago platform and the personality of Bryan, who is recognized as always more a Populist than a Democrat.-New York ing on the money question.

Times (Dem.) the Populist party worth having has been and a circulating medium convertible into delivered to Bryan. A party which claimed such money without loss." to be the incarnation of rugged virtue and devotion to the people has sold out for a promised share of the spoils of office--Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The Poparchists and Demarchists and silver repudiators must, at all events, be expected to unite by some device, and this year the people do not want to be cheated. There is for them one straight and open way to defeat every such trick, and that is to vote directly for McKinley and Ho-

bart.-New York Tribune (Rep.) Whatever may be Mr. Bryan's ultimate decision, he cannot be held blameless for dallying a moment with such a temptation who dallies is a dastard and he who doubts

is damned."-Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.) It may as well be set down as settled that Bryan himself will be the candidate of both force the acceptance of Sewall by the Populists, but the convention immediately "called" him, and instead of standing up to his play he jumped into a buggy and took to the woods. He has no more thought of making good his threat than he has of flying.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The majority of people who attempt to pronounce the name of the discoverer of the X rays miscall it as if it were "Runt-The "g" of "Roentgen" is hard, and the pronunciation should be "Runt-gen." Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is still handsome, but visibly older in face and manner. Those who know him say that he now has no thought of the Spanish or any other throne, and that the subject of pretendership is distasteful to him. Mrs. Bridget Ward, one of the oldest

residents of Derby, Conn., after wearing glasses twenty years, nearly two weeks ago, while out in her garden, chanced to open a book she had in her hand and was surprised to be able to read the words with the naked eye.

The Earl of Ashburnham's books and manuscripts, perhaps the most precious private collection in all the world, is about to encounter the perils of a battle of the auction room. The bibliophiles of Europe and America alike will watch its fate with the keenest interest.

The oldest love letter in the world is it the British Museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3,500 years ago It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and s therefore not only the oldest, but the most substantial love letter in existence. Hans Schliessmann, the well-known Vien-

na caricaturist, has sent half a dozen letters to artists and authors of his acquaintance, writing on the envelope only Mr." and then adding a tiny sketch of the person in question and the destination of the quarter of the town in which he

A Bath, Me., young woman church member who played cards from 7 o'clock until 10 one evening and died the next morning gave the Rev. F. W. O'Brion the occasion to denounce card playing and also to express the conclusion that the young woman, though in the church, was not saved.

Signor Manuel Garcia, the teacher of Jenny Lind, Catharine Hayes and Mme. Marchesi, began his ninety-second year last Tuesday. Signor Garcia is still hale and hearty and instructs private pupils in London. His debut in New York took place seventy years ago. He retired from the

The Chicago correspondent of the Musical Courier says that the musical portion of the public who heard William J. Bryan, the presidential candidate, speak at the convention claim that in him a singer of extraordinary power is lost to the world; that with his voice and his magnetism he would

have made an ideal artist. Miss Caledonia McCall, of Florida, holds a clerkship on the Republican national committee and will in the near future be detailed to Canton, O., on special service for the space of three weeks. She is the young lady who had the honor of being photographed on the platform of the St. convention, standing by the side of the beautiful shield of flowers Nebraska presented to Senator Thurston, permanent chairman. Miss McCall has been on duty in New York since July 1 with the congressional committee at the Normandie

The Bryans never went into society in Washington and they never entertained Washington life, and it is said she never possessed a low-cut gown or a dress with silk linings, while her husband never owned a dress suit. Mrs. Bryan is not handsome but she has a strikingly intelligent and strong face, with large, expressive brown eyes and heavy dark brown hair always brushed back from her broad forehead. She despises shams of every kind, and, above all, is natural and unaffected; and it is said that should she come to live in Washington she would run the affairs of the White House according to her own ideas and not in the manner of the so-called official society.

Has Hoke Resigned! Special in Chicago Post.

Beyond a question the President has Hoke Smith's resignation in his hands. Whether he will accept it is a purely speculative proposition. It is not a new thing for Secretary Smith to resign. He tried to quit the Cabinet when President Cleveland refused to sign the seigniorage bill. He strongly opposed the presidential action on that occasion, and when he was turned down promotly wrote his resignation and was dissuaded from stepping down and out with considerable difficulty. The Secretary made a campaign for the gold standard in his State (Georgia) on behalf of the administration only a few months ago, and was litterally overwhelmed by the free-silver avalanche. Having heavy property interests in

Georgia, and also further political ambitions, self-interest demanded that he ally imself with the machine, but it is an open secret that when he resolved upon this step he placed his resignation in the hands of his chief as a preliminary to climbing into the band wagon.

While the Heart Beats Young. While the heart beats young!-O the splen-

With all her dewy jewels on, is not The fairest, rarest morning of the Is not so sweet a season as the season of

holds us, close caressed As we feel our mothers with us, by touch of face and breast;-Our bare feet in the meadows, and our fancies up among The airy clouds of morning-while heart beats young.

While the heart beats young and our pulses leap and dance. With every day a holiday and life a We hear the birds with wonder, and wonder watch their flight-Standing still the more enchanted, hearing and of sight, When they have vanished wholly-for, in fancy, wing to wing. We fly to Heaven with them; and, returning, still we sing The praises of this lower Heaven with

tireless voice and tongue

heart beats young! While the hearts beat young!-While the hearts beat young O green and gold old Earth of ours, with azure overhung looped with rainbows!-grant us yet this grassy lapse of this would be still thy children, through the shower and the shine pray we, lisping, whispering, in childish love and trust With our beseeching hands and faces lifted from the dust

By fervor of the poem all unwritten and

Ev'n as the Master sanctions-while the

Thou givest us in answer, while the heart beats young. James Whitcomb Riley, in Ladies' Home

PLATFORMS SINCE 1880. Declarations by the Republican and

Democratic National Conventions. The Democratic platform of 1880 declared in favor of "Honest money, the strict main-

convention come the forces of disorder and tenance of the public faith, consisting of fiat money to the support of the Chicago gold and silver and paper convertible into The Republican platform of 1880 said noth-

The bargain has been closed after about that "We believe in honest money, the a week of dickering, and what there is of gold and silver coinage of the Constitution The Republican platform of 1884 declared as follows: "We have always recommended

the best money known to the civilized world; and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage." The Democratic platform of 1888

The Republican platform of 1888 declared that the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demon-

The Democratic platform of 1892 declared as follows: "We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metais must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable for such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

The Republican platform of 1892 declared as follows: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the ollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money

throughout the world. The Democratic platform of 1896 declared Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we rvite attention to the fact that the federal Consitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States. and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the diver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, without the knowledge or approval of the private; the encroachment of the moneynding class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to the monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold ometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American. it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won in the war of the revolution. We demand the free ind unlimited coinage of both gold and sliver at the present legal ratio of 16 to without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender

money by private contract. The Republican platform of 1896 declared as follows: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be reserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most en-lightened nations of the world."

A Perplexing Sum in Arithmetic. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I was once good in figures and could do

any sum in Pike's arithmetic, but here is one that is too much for me. On June 30, 1878, we had \$729,132,654 currency, every dollar of which was as good as any dollar in circulation. At that date wheat in New York was \$1.19 per bushel. Soon after that date we began to expand the currency, so that last June 30 we had \$1,521,584,283, which is \$83,318,975 more than double the circulation of eighteen years ago. Now, the Democratic theory is that as you increase the volume of the currency you increase the prices of everything, farm products and labor in particular; hence the way to boom everything is to make money more plenty. On this theory wheat should to-day be \$2.481/2 in New York, but instead it is only 62 cents, just one-fourth that price, and within the smallest fraction of one-half the price of wheat when we had only one-half the volume of currency we now have, and corn, and oats, and potatoes, and almost everything else has falten in the same ratio. Now what puzzles me is to cuher

out what wheat will be worth eighteen or even eight years hence if the Democratic scheme to double the volume of currency by the free coinage of sliver ob-I cannot make it more than about tains. 30 cents by the rules of arithmetic I studies If any modern arithmetic can make I more I would like to get a copy. Figures tell the truth. They tell a very unwelcome truth in this case. It is too true that wheat and all farm products are only half the price they were when we had only as much money. And it is equally that eighteen years ago the cry was more money and higher prices. There wasn't any silver to speak of then, but there were paper mills and printing presses, and the scheme was to make greenbacks enough to While Youth's diviner climate folds and pay off all debts and make wheat \$2 or. more per bushel. The Republicans managed to increase the volume of currence and yet to preserve the parity of go ver and paper until since the late Democratic convention. Since then municipal and county and other bonds have to be made payable in gold, and many large transactions are in the same form. But that is not what troubles me. It is Pike's old arithmetic. For the life of me I canno by that figure wheat at more than 30 cents. whenever the currency is doubled again and corn and oats and other farm produ proportionately. Even chickens and eggs must come down, which will be hard on the wives of the farmers, who work hard for the very low prices now quoted. It will be a good thing on the owners of the silver mines, but just why every other industry should pay such tribute to them I cannot see. If any schoolteacher knows of any new arithmetic by which better results can be ciphered out I hope he will inform the public where it can be found and how it ingures. Wheat at 30 cents will hardly pay.
Indianapolis, July 25. U. L. SEE.

SOUND CURRENCY.

Bryan-Populist Policy Would Lead to National Dishonor.

To the Elitor of the Indianapolis Journal: Nobody in the Republican party wants to do away with silver as money. What the Republican party wants is that all the money in use in the United States shall be of the highest standard of value, which is gold. It demands that every dollar, whether silver, gold or paper, shall have an equal purchasing power in the markets of the world, a doctrine too sound to be questioned by any intelligent thinker. Anyone who reads the history of our country cannot fall to learn that it has ever been the with which to transact their business affairs. That there is difficulty in doing this, the past as well as the present affords frequent illustration. All good things come with labor. Our fathers, from the foundation of the government, coined silver and The Democratic party now overthrown. proposes to disregard this wise and salutary y and open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the false and fictitious ratio of 16 to 1, the market ratio of the metals being over 30 to 1 The Republican party believes, as did our fathers, that silver cannot be coined as noney without Emit at a legal ratio far above the mercantile value of the metal. The Democratic party professes to believe that by the free coinage of silver at the nominal ratio of 16 to 1 the market value of silver bullion would rise to the same There is absolutely nothing in the world's history to support this absurd theory. contrary there is much in the tory of the past that proves its fallacy. The Republican platform stands for an established principle, the Democratic platform stands for an unsound theory on the question. No greater calamity can

to what party they belong, will not un-derstandingly support a policy that means national dishonor and disgrace. J. H. CLAYPOOL.

tender currency with no redemption feature

of the silver dollar by any political party

that was from 1834 up until the year 1876

below its coinage value the sliver-mine

owners and old greenbackers united in the

cry for free silver at 16 to 1, and have at

last succeeded in saddling their heresy onto

the Democratic party. Many good Demo-

crats have dissented from this popucratie

idea of finance adopted by their recent

party platform. Patriotic men, no matter

to it. There was no clamor for the

while it remained a 100-cent dollar.

but as soon as its bullion value dro

Indianapolis, July 21. Debs Was Not at St. Louis. In your issue of Saturday, the 25th inst.,

under the caption, "A Dignified Candidate." there appeared the following credited as a St. Louis special: "I want a good close shave. Do you know who I am?" In this manner Eugene V. Debs addressed a Planters' House barber while he was here. He accompanied his words by taking two buttons from his pocket. One he pinned on the barber's oat, the other he presented to the boot-

black who stood in attendance. "For Presdent, Eugene V. Debs, was the inscription, and it was accompaned by a profile ikeness of the labor leader. Debs believes presidential lightning may strike him. and e does not lose an opportunity to distribute his buttons I cannot believe that the Journal would spect to any man, and so I am prompted

as much in the interest of your paper as Mr. Debs did not attend the St. Louis convention, nor has he been in St. Louis in several months. Furthermore, Mr. Debs positively forbade the use of his name in the American people, has resulted in the appreciation in gold and a corresponding fall portunities by letter and by telegraph, inn the prices of commodities produced by variably declined to yield, emphatically stances would be accept the nomination if whereof I speak when I say that Mr. Debs could have secured the nomination. rather that it would have come to him,

had he consented to accept it. You will perceive that in the above ticle a palpable injustice is done Mr. Debs. and I surmise that a great daily newspaper of the character and standing of the Indianapolis Journal will deem it worth its while to examine into the motive of correspondent in using the columns of journal as a vehicle of falsification. Yeserday, three men, strangers here, had a conversation. One of them repeated the above story about Mr. Dels, remarking that he had seen it in the Indianapo Journal. They concluded that Mr. Debs was a fraud. A great many of your readers who do not know Mr. Debs will believe the story. In this way what we call "pubopinion" is made. The process is l ning to be understood. During the Pullman strike hundreds of such faise reports as are contained in the above "sp went over the wires and were published in the press of the country. Denial was imposible. How safe or reliable is a pr sentiment created by such metho feel assured that your sense of fairness is such that you will recognize the propriety of this statement and give it your columns. L. P. BENEDICT.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 27. Water for Shade Trees.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The views of your correspondent, "Citiin regard to the damage done to shade trees by cement walks and asphalt streets deserve attention. As the grade of all lots is toward the street, the surface water must necessarily pass over the cement walk to reach the street drainage, Taking advantage of this condition immediately preceding the last heavy rains, made a temporary dam of suitable height on the lot side of the cement walk, and thus caught and held the water until it could sink through the soil and rum under instead of over the pavement. The result is already noticeable in the improved endition of the shade trees, and the ineiligent reader will not need further details. It may be proper to say, however, that a few boards six or eight inches in width, placed edgewise against the concrete or foundation of the walk, and these fortified with a few shovelfuls of clay, will form a suitable embankment to retain the water. In case of drouth, of course city water could be utilized to meet the emergency. - ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Indianapolis, July 27. Gladden Is Not for Free Silver.

port of interviews with farmers on the Rockville road. Among others, Will Gladden, a Republican, was made to say he would vote for free silver. I was with him yesterday and he said he had been mis-quoted. He said if free sliver was in the Republican platform he might consider it favorably, but since reading up on the subject he has decided that he will vote against it.